

STRUCK A MEDIUM

In Dealing With the Oleomargarine Question

THE GRANT BILL PASSED

The Product Subject to the Police Regulations of States in Which it is Offered For Sale, But Its Introduction Cannot Be Prohibited So That Dairymen Are Only Half Protected.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house today passed the Grant oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter and increased penalties for violations, was defeated. The bill as passed, makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale, subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from forbidding transportation or the sale of such product when produced or sold free from coloration in imitation of butter.

The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from ten to ten cents per pound, and decreases the tax on oleomargarine uncolored from two cents to a quarter of a cent per pound.

INDEMNITY FOR A MEXICAN.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In relation to the lynching in LaSalle county, Tex., in 1895 of Florentine Suate, a Mexican citizen, the president sent a special message to the senate today, recommending that the Mexican government be paid \$2,000 for the heirs of victim. The recommendation is made from motives of humanity and "with-out reference to the question of the liability of the government of the United States."

No business of importance was transacted by the senate today in open session. Practically the entire legislative day was consumed by an executive session.

WHOLESALE SUFFOCATION

Deadly Gases in the Bell Mine of the Anaconda.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 7.—What came very nearly being the worst mining disaster in the history of Butte, occurred today. Fortunately no lives were lost, but twenty-one unconscious and half-suffocated miners were hauled to the surface by ropes from the Bell mine, and laid in rows, while nearly all the doctors in the city worked over them, and by means of artificial respiration and strong stimulants, finally succeeded in reviving all the victims.

A month ago a fire broke out in the Bell shaft, one of the Anaconda company's properties, and so far, all attempts to extinguish it have proved unavailing. A force of men were put to work today in the air-shaft, 200 feet deep, with the intention of drifting to head off the fire in the main shaft. At noon the men failed to come to the surface, and a second gang was sent down to investigate. The second party also failed to return, and a third shift was sent below. Many of this shift were overcome by sulphurous gases before the fourth party, protected with smoke helmets, reached the spot. The unconscious men were passed up the ladders, one at a time, with great difficulty, until all were taken to the surface. It is not believed that any of the victims will sustain permanent injuries.

REINDEER PROVE A FAILURE.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Four Laplanders, survivors of a party of fifteen, who left their native land five years ago with 500 reindeer, which the government desired to test in Alaska, passed through Chicago today en route home. They were Jacob Latta, his wife; a son 16 years old and a daughter, 8 years old. Latta said the government's experiment with the reindeer was unsuccessful for several reasons. He said: "The country did not suit either us or the reindeer. It was cold enough, but it was different in other ways. The deer did not get the same things to eat that they did in Lapland, and they did not get the same treatment."

NEED OF NAVAL RESERVE.

Should be Ready to Answer the President's Call.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Lieut. Commander W. H. Southernland, the officer in charge of the naval militia, has made a special report to the navy department upon the operations of that organization during the past year.

Twenty states are shown to have organized naval militia, comprising in all 567 officers and 5399 petty officers and enlisted men. The naval appropriation act allotted the sum of \$50,000 for the militia, of which \$27,000 had been distributed among the twenty state organizations on January 1 last. The navy department assigned two vessels for the practice cruises of the militia,

the Prairie on the Atlantic coast and the Michigan on the great lakes. Through lack of facilities a vessel for the Pacific seaboard was not assigned. Contingents from Louisiana, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine took short cruises of about a week's duration on the Prairie, and the organizations of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois made practice trips on the lakes aboard the Michigan. These cruises developed a great deal of energy, ability and zeal among the officers, and a like efficiency, together with a high state of discipline, among the enlisted men.

Lieut. Commander Southernland, sets forth an array of facts to make obvious the absolute necessity of a national naval reserve, in addition to the present military organizations, calling particular attention to the fact that this proposed innovation is not suggested with any view whatever of displacing the present naval militia. The general government of the United States, says Commander Southernland, has no direct control whatever over these naval military bodies. They are state organizations, pure and simple, organized under state laws, and thus it is that in the event of war, no member is under any obligation to answer a call of the president for any naval service. Then, too, it is pointed out that our opponent in a possible war of the future may be a thoroughly equipped, first-rate naval power, in striking contrast with our adversary of 1898, and that, therefore, it behooves the navy department to create some sort of reserve force, organized under the provisions of the federal law, and operating under the direct control of the navy department, ready at a moment's notice to reinforce the regular fighting strength of the navy.

Captain C. H. Stockton, president of the naval war college, has submitted to the navy department his annual report of the work of that body during the year ended Oct. 30 last. Various problems were dealt with, including naval tactics, naval reserve and war preparation of the personnel, the question of the type of ship best suited for the navy, the preparation of war charts and other matters.

WESTERN TRAVEL

All Previous Records Are Being Broken.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—According to western railway officials, the flow of travel from Chicago and the East toward California winter resorts is now breaking all records. So heavy has the traffic become that nearly all the roads, transcontinental as well as those with terminals at Missouri river points, have been compelled not only to put on extra coaches to their regular west-bound trains, but, in some instances, to run additional trains to accommodate the heavy traffic.

Derth accommodations for California points have been engaged as far ahead as February.

MANY MORMONS ESCAPED.

Seventy-Five Who Slaughtered Game Get Back Over Utah Line.

Meeker, Colo., Dec. 7.—Late last night word was brought to Meeker by John A. Simms, a cattleman from Rangely, that Game Warden Johnson and party had arrested sixteen Mormons that were camped at Three Springs in Coyote basin. They had twenty deer in their possession. The warden confiscated the game and brought the Mormons to Yellow Creek for trial before Justice Shanklin. It appears that they have a clear case and are confident of convicting the offenders. The party arrested are only a portion of the Mormons that are killing game in the Blue mountain country.

About seventy-five Mormons are camped on Willow creek, west of Three Springs. They are slaughtering game in great numbers, but on the appearance of the game warden in this country they broke camp and made a night drive in order to reach the Utah line, so as not to be overtaken or seized by the warden. On getting over the Utah and Colorado line they will hide their game and claim that they had never left Utah, and it will be hard to prove to the contrary if no game is found in their possession, consequently they will escape the law.

W. C. T. U. ROUTINE.

Fourth Day's Session of the National Convention.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Routine business occupied the greater part of today's session of the W. C. T. U. convention. Early morning prayer in Foundry church preceded the business session, which was called to order in the Lafayette opera house at 9:30 o'clock. The prayer offering was by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulock, president of the W. C. T. U. of Spain. From 10 o'clock until the noon adjournment the time was taken up with superintendents' reports. Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, of Chicago, reported for the press, Miss Mary Hadley, of Indiana, told of the work of the W. C. T. U. residents, and Mrs. Mary G. Stuckenberg, of Massachusetts, told of the relations of temperance and labor. Reports at the afternoon session were made by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, on scientific temperance instruction; Mrs. M. M. Allen, of New York, on non-alcoholic medication; Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, on temperance work among colored people; and Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, of New York, presented the report of the committee on Sabbath meetings.

The platform meeting this evening promises to be one of the most interesting features of the entire convention. The speakers will include Mrs. Leonora H. Lake, vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence union, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, national superintendent of legislation; Mrs. Ada W. Enrich, national organizer and lecturer, and Madame Jayyah Zarzki, of Syria.

THE BATTLESHIP BIDS

Opened Yesterday By the Secretary of the Navy

The Contracts Will Amount to Fifty Millions and Include Five First Class Fighting Machines and Cruisers.

Washington, Dec. 7.—With as little formality as though nothing of more importance than a dispatch boat were involved, the secretary of the navy today opened bids for the construction of naval vessels which will cost upward of \$50,000,000. H. L. Scott, of the Union Iron works, San Francisco, and representatives of the Cramps and other ship building concerns were present. The bids call for the construction of five first-class battleships and six armored cruisers. The battleships are expected to take rank in the United States fleet. They will be known as the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia, and Rhode Island. They will have a displacement of 16,500 tons each and will equal in point of formidability any war craft afloat. Three will be built with superimposed turrets and two with four independent eight-inch turrets. Each battleship will likewise be armed with two submerged torpedo tubes, and, according to specifications, must have a speed of nineteen knots.

Scarcely less formidable will be the six armored cruisers. These vessels will have twin screws and will be fitted throughout with the most modern machinery. The main batteries will consist of four eight-inch breech loading rifles, and fourteen six-inch breech-loading rapid-fire rifles. The second batteries will consist of eighteen three-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve three-pound guns, four one-pounder automatic guns, two three-inch field guns, two machine guns, six automatic guns, and two submerged torpedo tubes. The limit of the cost of three of the cruisers is set at \$4,000,000 each, and of each of the other three at \$4,500,000. The maximum time allowed for completion is thirty-six months for each vessel. If the number and amount of the bids justify it, the contracts will probably be distributed among the leading ship-builders of the country.

ABE EVANS PROUD OF THE DUKE.

Glad to Have Manchester for a Grandson-in-Law.

Urbana, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Abraham Evans, the grandfather of the duchess of Manchester, who lives in the country near West Liberty, came to town today to have some repairs made to an old set of harness.

"Yes, my name is Abe Evans," was the old man's reply to a query. Then he continued: "And I am also the grandfather of the new Duchess of Manchester. Her mother was born in Urbana, and was married to Eugene Zimmerman here."

"The Duke of Manchester is all right, even if he is in debt. I guess there is no doubt that my son-in-law, Zimmerman, will be able to keep the wolf from the Duke's door. Why Zimmerman is worth \$10,000,000, and he could pay the debts of the Duke without ever missing it. Zimmerman seems to have taken a liking to his new son-in-law, and as long as he says the Duke's debts are all right, there is no reason for anyone to worry but that he will pay them."

It was to be seen from Mr. Evans' manner that he was pleased over having a Duke in the family. He said, however, that he did not think the Duke was any better than he was, and if the Duke could stand it, he thought he could.

MEN OF BRAVN

A Gathering of the Federation of Labor.

Louisville, Dec. 7.—It was an assemblage of brawny, fine-looking, intelligent representatives of the toilers that greeted President Samuel Gompers this morning when he stepped to the front of the platform in Music Hall, and called to order the twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Almost every trade and industry was represented by the scores of delegates and alternates occupying seats on the lower floor of the auditorium. The galleries were well filled with interested spectators, including a large number of women. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, banners, and the labels and other insignia of the various organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Occupying seats on the platform were members of the executive council and other leading workers of the federation. These included President Mitchell, of Chicago; James Duncan, of Boston; Thomas J. Kidd, of Chicago; Max Morris, of Denver; John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill.; and James O'Connor, of the International Association of Machinists. Occupying places of honor on either side of President Gompers were Peter Curran and John Weir, fraternal delegates to the convention from the British trades congress.

The appearance of President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, escorted by the British labor leaders to the platform, was the signal for enthusiastic applause. After quiet had been restored, the delegates listened to addresses of welcome by Mayor Weaver and William Higgins, the latter speaking in behalf of the labor unions of Louisville. Responses were made by President Gompers and several of the delegates. These formalities over,

Secretary Morrison proceeded to read the call for the gathering. This said, in part:

"In the history of our movement, the workers were never required to deal with more momentous question than those which confront us now. Every year, almost every day, our economic and social life presents new and complex problems requiring the keenest thought and wisest counsel which we are able to conceive and impart; to be tactful, resourceful and brave in resolve and execution; to prepare the better to meet the open or covert and subtle attacks of opponents and enemies; to devise ways and means to bring within the beneficent fold of the unions the workers yet unorganized; to still further and strongly nationalize and federate those already organized. To close up the ranks of the workers; to make our organizations daily more effective in defending the wealth producers; to promote their interests in every way; to make secure the vantage ground secured by us, and to constantly make further progress in abolishing the wrongs which they, their wives and children, have to long borne, and to attain the rights of which they have been too long deprived. Upon the organized workers depends the success of our human battle—the victory of our noble cause, now, and for all time to come. For these and other good and sufficient reasons too numerous to mention here, all organizations entitled to send delegates have been requested to be fully represented by their best qualified and most faithful members."

The feature of the session was the annual address delivered by President Samuel Gompers. President Gompers reviewed at considerable length all of the important happenings in the labor world during the past twelve months, touching upon the growth and progress of the affiliated organizations, the labor disputes, strikes and settlements of the year; legislative measures, both state and national, in which labor is interested and drew a forecast of the future of the labor movement. The address was listened to with rapt attention by the large assemblage, and its more important features were followed by loud applause.

WORKING FOR STATEHOOD

Governor Murphy's Arrival At Washington Yesterday.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 7.—(Special) Governor Murphy arrived this afternoon, and is staying at the Arlington hotel. He had a conference yesterday in Chicago with Governor Otero of New Mexico, and tomorrow he will see what can be done to advance the statehood bill.

The governor will take part in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, which begins next Monday.

C. C. RANDOLPH.

A PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

Threatened With Extinction by Speculators.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Patriotic societies and individuals are indulging in speculation as to the future of Montpelier, the ancestral home of President Madison, and one of the historic estates of America, sharing public interest in this respect with Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Montpelier, which is in Orange county, Virginia, has recently been sold to a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia. Fears have been expressed that the magnificent colonial estate is to be cut up and its identity lost, but these fears are somewhat allayed by the announcement that the new owner intends to preserve to use the place for stock breeding, for which the lands are admirably suited.

The estate, even in colonial days, was famed for its picturesque beauty. The stately colonial mansion is one of the finest examples of architectural art of the times. The house was built by President Madison shortly before his marriage, and it was here that he brought his bride, the lovely Dolley Payne Todd. When the walls many of the notes were entertained, the number including Lafayette, Washington and others. The property embraces 1,236 acres, and upon it are located the well preserved tombs of President Harrison and his wife. The property has changed hands a number of times since President Madison's death, but has always been kept intact, and the general hope is that it may continue so.

VENTURA HILL MINING CO.

A Jerome Corporation With a Promising Future.

Tom Elder came down from Jerome yesterday morning, where he has been for two or three days on business connected with the Ventura Hill Mining company, of which he is president. The company was organized but a few weeks ago, but it is in a prosperous condition and considerable stock has been placed. The property consists of nine claims adjoining the United Verde, three of which are patented. Mr. Elder has been working them for two or three years and \$7,000 worth of work has been done upon them. The reputation of that district in itself is enough to connect with the value of the claims, but Mr. Elder says they are proceeding strictly on a business basis and have the ore in evidence.

They have made a great many assays already and none of them have returned showing of less than 12½ per cent copper. The present development work has been entirely satisfactory, and evidence of the value of the claims increases as depth is obtained. Mr. Elder will return to Jerome about the first of the month.

FIGHTING THE BULL

Likely That the Combat Will Not Come Off.

The Unearthing of a United States Statute Which Frowns Upon Contests Between Brutal Men and Brutes.

The proposed bull fight ran against a more material obstacle yesterday than the adverse sentiment of the people, which found expression in indignation meetings the day and night before. It is Section 1, Chapter 12, U. S. R. S., which is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that any person who in any of the territories or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and a bull or any other animal for money or for other thing of value or for any championship or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered or to see which an admission fee is charged either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one and not more than five years."

This law was hurriedly passed on February 7, 1896, at the time the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight, which was never fought, was impending in Texas. The governor of Texas had announced that he would prevent the fight on which the managers had already spent a large fortune. It was proposed at length to pull it off somewhere outside of Texas. Points in Oklahoma, Mexico, New Mexico and even Arizona were all considered. Arizona had an anti-prize fight statute, but the other territories had none.

On the day before the date of the fight all other business in congress was side-tracked and the measure was rushed through and signed by President Cleveland.

The bull fighting clause was put in to meet a growing tendency in towns along the border to introduce the Mexican national sport.

The promoters of the proposed fight said yesterday that it would come off anyhow and in such a way as not to violate the law. The people who have been opposing it resolved to take no chances and a committee was appointed to wait on Acting Governor Akers and inquire what he proposed to do. The acting governor replied that there was but one thing for him to do, to enforce the law which was plainly prohibitory.

As a further precaution, the following telegram was sent last night to United States Marshal Griffith at Tucson:

"Phoenix, December 7.
"To Wm. Griffith, U. S. Marshall,
"Tucson, Ariz.

"We, the undersigned citizens of Maricopa county, Arizona territory, are informed that persons propose to commit a felony near Phoenix on or after Monday, Dec. 10, by exhibiting a bull fight. See sec. 1, chapter 12, page 5, U. S. statutes at large. We request you to take necessary steps to prevent such violation of law. Please answer.
"Emory W. Fisher, J. O. Dunbar, D. Goldberg, T. Herbert Taylor, J. W. Evans, R. E. Miner, Dwight B. Heard, Harvey J. Lee, W. W. Hibbard, D. Nicholson, C. W. Crouse, G. B. Richmond, L. A. Sherman, M. W. Messenger, John W. Messenger, A. J. Edwards, C. H. Davidson, G. B. Crouch, G. D. Gray, J. Ernest Walker, S. M. McCowan, B. Heyman, W. G. Lentz, C. D. Dorris, John J. Sweeney, E. S. Wakelin, W. H. Sullivan, Wm. W. Lewis Halsey, R. T. Gillett, William Duffield, J. M. Sweetman, Gordon H. True, C. Baker, A. H. Fulton, George B. Pratt, J. L. B. Alexander, J. H. Langston, N. A. Morford, M. H. McCord, E. Ganz."

The executive committee of the carnival met yesterday morning and passed the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as it is the sense of this committee that a bull fight held in the city of Phoenix would not only bring into disrepute the name of the city as well as that of the territory of Arizona, which we as good citizens are bound to uphold and protect—would give a false impression abroad as to the character of the citizens of Arizona, that especially at this time when we are seeking statehood for our people, and striving to show to those in power our fitness therefor that such an exhibition would be highly discredit to us as a people and calculated to injure us.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this committee protest against the holding of a bull fight, refuse to accept the proposition of Hugh M. Creighton, and hereby affirm their former disclaimer of any connection therewith."

THIS SWINDLER EX-GOV. MOSES?

Man Who Has Been Working Doctors Supposed to Be the Carpetbagger.

New York, Dec. 6.—A man, supposed to be ex-Governor Moses, the carpetbagger governor of South Carolina, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with having with him having obtained money from Dr. A. R. Shands of Washington, D. C., by representing himself to be Dr. Walter P. Porcher of Charleston, S. C. Commissioner Shields held him for examination in \$1000 bail. The prisoner asserts that he is Dr. William A. Ferguson of Galveston, Texas, and that he has not been in

Thos G Alvord Jr [C]
Supt Art Dist
Library of Congress

Washington, Dec. 7.—Dr. Shands, however, who came on from Washington yesterday morning with Detective T. B. McNamee, positively identified Ferguson as the man who had swindled him.

According to Dr. Shands' story the prisoner represented himself to be Dr. Porcher of Charleston whom Dr. Shands knew by reputation. He wanted money to pay his fare to Richmond, Va., where he said he had relatives. Dr. Shands wrote out a check for \$5, which the man indorsed with Dr. Porcher's name and cashed. A few days later Dr. Shands found out that he had been swindled, and that several other Washington physicians had been imposed upon in the same way. Dr. Porcher himself, on hearing of the matter, wrote a letter to the Medical Record exposing the man, and notices were published warning physicians throughout the country to look out for him. The prisoner was arrested here for obtaining money from physicians on the strength of a story that he had lost all his property in the Galveston flood.

Ferguson has been living for some time at the Capitol hotel, Bowery and Houston street. He has not been positively identified as ex-Governor Moses, but Detectives Davis and Dunn assert that there is little doubt that he is the man. His appearance tallies very closely with the description of Moses in former Inspector Byrne's book on "Professional Criminals."

Ex-Governor Moses was a New Englander who, after graduating at Columbia college, went south before the civil war and settled in Charleston, S. C. During the war he served in the confederate army and after its close identified himself with the reconstructionists, and finally became governor of the state. He was one of the most notorious of the carpet-bagger governors of the south, and his acts while in office led at length to his removal. Since that time he has become well known as a swindler and all-round confidence man, and has served time in prison in Massachusetts and several other states.

HIS HEAD WAS AFFECTED

A Would-Be Assassin's Explanation of His Crimes.

Seattle, Dec. 7.—The three victims of William Seaton's murderous assault at South Park last evening, who still live, are in a critical condition. Mrs. Roy Clark, Seaton's sister, has the best chance of recovery, as the ax glanced when it struck her.

Hazel Haggood, Mrs. Clark's step-daughter, will die. Myrtle Haggood has a chance of recovery, as the skull has been raised from the brain. Seaton now expresses sorrow for his crime, and says he does not know why he became a butcher. He tells stories about falls and kicks which affected his head.

MAY LIVE TO TELL THE STORY.

Denver, Dec. 6.—There is now an excellent prospect of the ultimate recovery of Mrs. Allie Taylor, whose husband, Thomas Taylor, fired five bullets into her last Wednesday. Last night Mrs. Taylor was reported as much improved. She is taking nourishment regularly and shows wonderful grit and recuperative powers. The husband is still held in the city jail awaiting the outcome of his wife's injuries.

BUILDING BOOTHS

Now is the Time For Everybody to Help.

The erection of a few booths for the street fair was begun on Thursday; Friday morning many more were started, and by Friday night the streets were fairly well outlined by the little red, white and green houses. From now on until Monday, it is not expected the song of the hammer will be allowed to grow faint. In fact, everybody should get his hammer out and go to knocking. Not knocking the carnival, but knocking nails into the boards. This is the time one does the most "knocking," as the word is used on the street, by now doing anything. If there ever is to be a time when this town will be full of people, it will be next week. If there is ever to be an opportunity for a business man, no matter in what line, to get out and mix up with and force himself upon the attention of the "man with the dough," that opportunity will be next week. If there was ever a scheme devised to bring the man with something to say, to show, or to sell, in close contact with those who have nothing to do but listen, that scheme is a booth at a street fair.

Most of the leading merchants are taking an early initiative, and by Sunday morning, will be ready for the carnival, in all its glory. Those who have yet to begin should lose no time, and if there are any who have as yet failed to secure space, they should hurry! hurry!

LOW PRICE FOR MONEY.

James Curry's Wife Sold a Barrel of Rags Containing \$400.

Norristown, Dec. 7.—An Italian rag dealer yesterday secured \$400, for which he paid two cents a pound. James Curry had secreted the money in a barrel of rags in the attic of his home, at Hickorytown. He neglected to tell his wife of the hiding place of the fund, and while cleaning house she came upon the barrel. A rag gatherer happening along, she sold the contents of the barrel for two cents a pound. When she informed her husband of the sale his faith in rag-bag banks vanished.

The police have been notified of the loss and are endeavoring to locate the man who purchased the rags. Curry will in future place his surplus in a bank for safe keeping.

FILIPINO DOLLARS

The Government Finds a New Coin Necessary

WILL BE BRYAN MONEY

To Crowd the Mexican Dollar Out of the Philippines—The Obstacles Which Commissioners and Others Have Met in Their Commercial Intercourse With the Natives to Be Overcome.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to the discussion of the question of coinage for the Philippines and as a result it is probable the secretary of war will request a hearing on the subject before one of the committees of congress. Nearly all the business of the islands is transacted in Mexican dollars, and the army commissaries and others supplied with United States money are at times greatly embarrassed in making purchases from the Filipinos by the fact, that, knowing nothing of our money or its value, the latter often refuse to accept it.

The proposition which seems to have met with favor by the administration is to purchase silver bullion at the present market price and coin it into distinctive dollars having a gold value of about fifty cents. These dollars will probably contain a little less silver than the present standard dollar. The scheme has not yet been worked out in all of its details.

COSTS TO LIVE IN LONDON.

New York, Dec. 6.—Richard Croker has been assessed for an income tax at \$100,000 income. This is the high rate levied in England on account of the Boer war. The tax is levied on temporary residents as well as citizens.

Croker consulted some local people as to what he should do. He was advised to appeal against the assessment, for, at the present rate, it means the payment of \$5,000. Accordingly Croker went to Wantage to appear personally before the local committee. The proceedings were private.

Croker returned to London again Wednesday night. He is making arrangements for an early visit to Carlsbad to undergo a month's cure.

TO ENLARGE PHOENIX

Suits Brought Against Four Reluctant Additions.

City Attorney Bullard yesterday filed four suits in the district court looking toward the enlargement of the city of Phoenix. They are brought in the name of Mayor Gans against Murphy addition, Bennett addition, Dennis addition, and the south half of Montgomery addition. There are two ways in which the city's boundaries may be extended. One is by the city council, and the other is by the district court. The council may not act until a petition has been filed signed by the residents of the districts proposed to be annexed, and representing more than half of the taxable real estate of the district.

The court may order a district brought within the corporate limits, upon a showing that the population is sufficient, and generally that the best interests of the community will be subserved by annexation. The court has not been resorted to until lately. All the additions now in, except Capitol and University, have come in by petition. Last spring Murphy addition made application in that way, and was finally admitted, but the proceedings were afterwards found to be irregular. Dennis and Bennett additions were also taken in by petition, and both figured in the census of Phoenix. It was subsequently ascertained that in neither of the petitions was there a sufficient property representation, and quo warranto proceedings were brought against the city. The allegations of the complaints were admitted by the city attorney, and both additions were declared out. If they are brought in under the present proceedings, they will be in to stay.

THE ELKIAN CIRCUS

The Forgotten Past Being Ransacked For Music.

The Elks have determined to have in their country circus the old fashioned clown songs with all the clown singing in the chorus. The committee is picking out the famous old time clown melodies as for example: "I'll never kiss my love behind the kitchen door," "Nancy Phat," "He Jim Along," "I'll take my love a rose," and similar attractions that were sung fifty years ago by the famous Dan Rice and other clowns.

The Athletic Club boys will render great service to the Elks by giving several decidedly original and funny burlesque acts on the horizontal bar in the circus, and also a slack wire artist will perform. The circus parade is being arranged for now and the wagons, floats, band wagons, etc., are being built under the direction of the committee. They will be both original and beautiful. The Elks' Day of the carnival will be the biggest day of the entire week.